MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXIII | WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1807. | Number 1126

Government Advertifements.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the 10 per cent Bonds of this Government, of the firft Loan 1805-6, and which become payable in the Months of May, June, July and Auguft next, will be difcharged at the General Treafury as they refpectively fall due, after which time all Intereft will ceafe.

Publifhed by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

FORT ST. GEORGE, April 22, 1807. — G. G. KEBLE, SEC. TO GOVT *Govt. Gaz.*

NOTICE is hereby given that fealed Propofals will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Military Board until the 15th of May next, for fupplying the Honorable Company with waters cafks for a period of 3 years. The Propofals muft fpecify the price of each affortment of cafks as follows :—

Butts of 126 Gallons each,
Puncheons 800 Ditto.
Hogfheads 60 Ditto,

The Stock required to be always kept in Store will be as follows.

Butts 600
Puncheons 200
Hogfheads 200

half of this number to be delivered in one Month, and the other half in fix weeks, after. The cafks to be made of the beft Teak or Oak Timber, and each Butt to be fecured with 10 Strong Iron Hoops each Puncheon, and each Hogfhead 8 Strong Iron Hoops. An advance of one half of the Price to be paid upon figning the contract, and the remainder upon the production of the Garrifon Storekeeper's receipt which muft fpecify the defcription of cafks received into ftore of approved quality.

Security for the due performance of the contract to the amount of Pagodas Ten thoufand (10,000) will be required.

The terms to fpecify the price of the cafks, at Warehoufe rent as found, and the rate if delivered.

By Order
W. MORRISON,
FORT ST. GEORGE, DEP. SEC. MIL. BOARD.
Mil. Board Office, 21ft April, 1807.

Advertifement.

NOTICE is hereby given that application was this day made to the Supreme Court of Judicature, on the ecclefiaftical fide for Letters of Adminiftration to the Eftate and Effects of Papa David late an Armenian Inhabitant of Mafulipatam, deceafed to be granted to GILBERT RICKETTS, Efq. as Regifter of the faid Supreme Court, purfuant to the Act of the 39th and 40th years of His prefent Majefty, Chapter 79th, Section 21,

G. RICKETTS. PROCTOR.
Fort St. George, 20th April 1807.

Advertifement,

THE Sale at Captain Bagfhaw's Gardens is Poftponed till Thurfday the 7th Inftant, when with other Valuable Glafs-Ware, Plate, &c. will be expofed.

6, Eight light, Luftres of the neweft fafhion, and moft Superbly furnifhed with twenty fpare Shades and Branches, and a proportionable number of fpare Drops and Pieces. The Luftres may be looked at every day from the hours of 9 o'clock till 12, until the day of Sale.

Alfo an excellent new Bengal Palankeen juft arrived, two Serviceable Europe clofe Carriages, an open Carriage, and the Bandies and Horfes before Advertifed.

May 5th 1807.

For Sale,

AN
HOUSE & GARDEN,
WITH OUT-HOUSES,
Situated on the Bank of the St. Thomé Spur Tank,
NEXT TO
MAJOR BLACKER's GARDENS,
MOUNT ROAD.
Madras, 1ft May, 1806.

Advertifement.

THE Public are informed, that the Sheriff's Office is removed from Mr. Thos. Blyth's Houfe, late Deputy Sheriff, to that of No. 7, Stringer's Street, Black Town.

A few Europeans are wanting as Bailiffs.

T. FITZGERALD, Sheriff.
Madras, May 4, 1807.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
This Day WEDNESDAY, the 6th Inftant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT [illegible] O'CLOCK,
The Property of the Eftate of the late
G. TROTTER, Efq. Surgeon.
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

ONE Electrifying Machine in a cafe complete, One Microfcope in Morocco cafe, One Medicine cheft, One Military Saddle and Bridle compleat by Milroy, One Regulation Sword, One Metal Watch, One Gold Watch chain Seal and Key, One Violin, One Writing Table, One Writing Defk, and One camp Cot.

PLATE

One coffee Pot and Stand, One Sugar Vafe and Spoon, One Tea Pot and Stand, One Milk Bowl, Six Table, Six Tea and 1 Milk Spoon, Two Muffineers and 6 Table Forks.

A Small collection of Medical Books, a few valuable Perfian Books, and Sundry Articles of Wearing Apparel and China Ware,

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

One Captains Marquee, One Baggage Tent, One Palanqueen.

AND

A Chefnut Saddle Horfe, Warranted Sound,

AFTER WHICH,

7 Cafks of Brandy and 3 Cafks of Gin, One cafk in a Lot.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On SATURDAY the 9th of May,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.

TWELVE Dozen of hand Lines, Fifteen double deep Sea Lines, Fifteen fingle deep Sea Lines, Ninety four and a half dozen of Marlines, Twenty nine Nefts of Horn Lantherns, Ninety five Speaking Trumpets, Eight dozen of Ship Scrapers, Eleven 2 Hour, Thirty eight ½ Hour, and one hundred Minute Glaffes, One Jar of Linfeed Oil, Three thoufand Lanthorn Horns, Thirty eight M. Tacks, Six pair 1ft fize plated Wall Shades, Six pair 2d fize plated Wall Shades, and ten pair of Plated double Branched Wall Shades. The whole of the above are Europe and in Excellent Prefervation.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

4 Puncheons of Rum, 1 Puncheon in a Lot.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

BY J. BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On SATURDAY, the 9th Inftant,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,
The Property of an Eftate,

ONE Cafe, Containing a complete Set of Amputating, Trepaning and Tooth Inftruments, A complete Set of Diffecting Knives, together with Silver and Elaftic Catheters, One cafe of Scalpels, One Morocco cafe of Pocket Inftruments, One Medicine cheft filed, and about Six dozen of Elaftic Bougies.

The Inftruments are made by Evans, are in high Prefervation, and the whole may be viewed any Day previous to the Sale.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On WEDNESDAY, the 13th Inftant,

AN Invoice of Southern Long Cloths, Cambrics, Cambrick Handkerchiefs &c. The Whole One Piece in a lot, and may be viewed any Day previous to the Sale.

AFTER WHICH,

Four Cavalry Saddles, Bridles, &c. Complete by Roberts, One Lady's Side Saddle, Twelve Sets of Heads and Skins, Twelve pair of Stirrup Leathers and about 3 dozen of Long Poftilion Whips.

JOHN BRANSON

Has juft Received
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

A FEW Cafks of Gin—which he is Ordered to Sell at 22 Fans. per Gallon.

Mufters may be had on application.

N. B. An Allowance will be made to any Perfon taking 5 Cafks—and approved Bills at 2 Months will be taken.

Madras, 5th May 1807.

For Sale on Commiffion.

BY JOHN BRANSON,

EXCELLENT Brandy, per Gallon, 1 0 0
Spermaceti Candles, per Madras Maund of 25 lb. - - - 10

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY the 7th Inftant,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT 10 O'CLOCK.
TO CLOSE A CONCERN.

AN invoice of gold Jewellery, confifting of Rings, Broaches, Lockets, fancy Earrings, Watch keys, filver Spectacles, filver Corals, filver Tongue fcrapers, Thimbles, Fillagree ditto, butter and cheefe Knives, tea Caddy Shells, filver knee Buckles, Pafte ditto, Mourning do. do. mock pearl ornamented Combs, mock pearl head Ornaments, Sciffars in filver fheaths, Tooth and Ear picks, Snuff Boxes, hair Ornaments &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY the 7th Inftant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK.
TO CLOSE A CONCERN
PLATED WARE,
CONSISTING OF

PLATED Candlefticks, a Chocolate Pot with Lamp Toaft and Egg Frames, Ink Stands, Muftard Pots, Table Shade Candlefticks, Tea Caddies fhells, Fifh knife, Patent Slide Candlefticks, pint and a half pint Sauce Pans and covers.

at the fame time

An invoice of Plated and Guilt Coat Buttons. Taylors Sciffars, Sheers, Sufpenders, &c. &c, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 7th Inftant,
AT 11'CLOCK.
TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

AN Invoice of mock Jewellery, confifting of Broaches, Bandeaus, beaded Combs, rich pafte ornaments, Crocodile & Cameleon Broaches, Broaches for the Hair, Necklaces, Crefcents, Waift Clafps, Medallions, Ear-rings, &c. &c. &c.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY the 7th Infant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK.

NINETEEN cafks of Brandy, Seven ditto of Rum, Five ditto, of Gin, One hundred and thirty large and thirty fmall cafes of Gin.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Tomorrow THUSDAY the 7th Inftant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK

A FEW Reams of Foolfcap and Letter Paper.

Two Cafks of Excellent Ale,
Twenty Empty Cafks.
AND SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

For Sale on Commiffion,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,
EXCELLENT
BRANDY,
At Thirty-fix Fanams per Gallon.

For Sale on Commiffion.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,
EXCELLENT
OLD MADEIRA WINE,
IN BOTTLES,
AT FIVE PAGODAS PER DOZEN.

Advertifement.

LOST two Nights ago, by breaking his Chain, a large brindled coloured Dog. with a Collar made of twifted cane. He is about two years old, with cropp'd ears, and ftriped in the manner of a Tyger. Whoever will bring him to the Courier Office, Fort, Oppofite St. Mary's Church, will receive 5 Pagodas reward.

MAY 3, 1809.

Advertifement.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER, and the Public in General, are refpectfully informed that the OFFICE was removed on the 1ft of May from No. 7, Stringer's Street, Black Town to the Houfe in the Fort, *(Oppofite St. Mary's Church,)* late in the occupation of MR. GEORGE CHINNERY, where all orders will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and defpatch.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By FAURE and HEEFKE, junr.
On FRIDAY next, the 8th Inftant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
INVOICES OF

JAPANNED WARE,

CONSISTING OF

COFFEE Pots, Bread Bafkets, Knife Trays, Spitting Pots, Oil Lamps, Candlefticks, Cheefe Toafter, Coffee Mills.

CUTLERY,

CONSISTING OF

Razors, Penknives, Sciffars, Sportfman's Knives, Yellow hand Lafcar Knives, Mathematical Inftrument Cafes, Spectacles, Spare Gun Locks, Gun and Piftol Flints, &c. &c.

ALSO
AN INVOICE OF

MOCK JEWELLERY

A few Dozen Pints Lavendar Water—A few Pieces of 20 Punjum Cloth.—Looking Glaffes, in Mahogany and Gold Frames of Sizes—Thirty Yards Silver Lace,

AND
SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

For Private Sale.

By FAURE and HEEFKE, junr,
TWO BAY
ARAB HORSES
JUST LANDED,
ALSO
The following Pegue Horses,

A STRONG Pair of Greys of Large Sizes, 350 Pagodas.
A Faft Trotting Nutmeg Grey, 150 do.
A Large Sized Bay, 150 do.

AND

An Elegant Hooded Bandy with Lamps &c. on Curricle Springs, 200 Pagodas.
The Horfes are warranted and Tractable.

China Goods Lottery.

Second Days Drawing in the Second Clafs.
THURSDAY, 30th April, 1807.

No. 448 A Prize of two corges Broad Nankeen.
Prizes of Half cheft Hyfon tea each,
279 1078 418
Prizes one corge Broad Nankeen each,
660 336
Prizes One Tub Sugar candy each,
947 127 166 671 1111 1089 703
Prize Ten pieces Broad Nankeen each.
975 320 872 498 36,

BLANKS.

332 753 113 782 285 37 91 362 1045 281
1102 719 710 430 1099 1032 488 684 1124
712 674 406 726 847 965 890 616 383 333
96 978 245 913 842 735 1127 581 705 642
959 806 914 252 1006 230 664 575 720
564 195 844 369 1149 105 538 80 1041
1039 851 1134 636 971 592 1137 665 265
740 147 1027 211 634 48 280 937 24 774
21 351 1076 83 935 804.

Third Days Drawing in the Second Clafs.
MONDA[illegible]th May, 1807.

[illegible] 4 corges Broad Nankeen,
[illegible] corges Broad Nankeen,
[illegible] corges Broad Nankeen,
Prizes Half chest Hyfon Tea each,
242 212 605.
Prizes of One Tub Sugar candy each,
402 241 20 961 668 991 79 450
Prize 10 Pieces Broad Nankeen each,
638 690 582

BLANKS.

570 989 932 77 56 1050 221 231 495 485
124 447 301 691 121 572 759 646 645 54
597 508 181 1018 287 522 1116 161 941
1054 357 118 26 550 966 530 528 666 700
658 583 831 283 188 838 950 635 893 880
388 51 1083 1112 601 835 672 2105 923
964 67 115 46 41 1098 25 1148 556 483
261 558 186 641 573 69 3 453 514 1014
718 435 8 134 224.

THE COURIER

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1807.

Military Intelligence.

BY GOVERNMENT

Fort St. George, April 14, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council permits Mr. J. Dunn, Cadet of Infantry, to reſign the ſervice of the Honorable Company.

April 17, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs; that the following Promotions ſhall take place.

18th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant J. D. Crompton to be Captain of a Company, and Lieutenant W. F. Blackmore, to be Captain Lieutenant, in ſucceſſion to Fleming, deceaſed, date of Commiſſion the 26th of December 1806.

His Lordſhip in Council is pleaſed to appoint Mr. Surgeon M'Cabe, to afford medical aid to the judge and Magiſtrate of the Zillah of Tinnevelly, from the 1ſt Inſtant.

April 24, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct, that the Batta, and other allowances, for April, and the Pay for May, of the Troops at the Preſidency, and the other Stations of the Army, ſhall be iſſued on the 6th of May.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.
(Signed) G. STRACHEY, SEC. TO GOVT.

Adjutant General's Office, April 21, 1807.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Commander in Chief confirms the appointment of Aſſiſtant Surgeon Pindar, (by Lieutenant Colonel Strange,) to the medical charge of the Detachment of the 1ſt Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, doing duty at Ryacottah, from the 10th March 1807.

The appointment of Serjeant Wickens, of His Majeſty's 80th Regiment, by Colonel Forbes, to be Garriſon Serjeant Major at Cannapore, is confirmed by the Commander in Chief from 1ſt January laſt.

The Orders of the Officer commanding Vellore of the 6th Inſtant, for Mr. Garriſon Surgeon Pritchard, to afford medical aid to the Detachment of His Majeſty's 30th Regiment, at that ſtation, in abſence of the Regimental Medical Officer; is confirmed by the Commander in chief.

Captain Lieutenant Sharp, of Artillery, to join the Battalion to which he is attached.

Lieutenant R. Jenkins, is removed to the 1ſt Battalion of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Fernyhough, to the 2d Battalion of that Regiment.

April 27, 1807.

Officers are removed as follows.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant French, from the 2d to the 1ſt Battalion.

7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant G. Spinks, from the 2d to the 1ſt Battalion.

13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain C. Hodgſon, from the 2d to the 1ſt Battalion. Captain Sydenham Smith—Lieutenants John Duncombe and Joſeph Stewart, from the 1ſt to the 2d Battalion.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, ADJ. GEN. OF THE ARMY.

[*Govt. Gaz.*

On Thurſday laſt letters arrived at this Preſidency, from Bombay, brought there by the Ship Eliza, Captain Babcock, from Buſſora, from whence ſhe ſailed the 26th of March, and on her paſſage touched at Boſhire and Muſcat—they left at Buſſora, the ſhips Diamond and Forth and the Honorable Company's cruizer Princeſs Auguſta—the Prince of Wales arrived at Buſſora the day the Eliza ſailed—His Majeſty's ſhip Fox and convoy with the Perſian Ambaſſador on board had arrived all well at Muſcat, the Ambaſſador expreſſed himſelf highly gratified by the polite attention he had received during the paſſage—The Fox was to ſail from Muſcat to Buſhire about the 20th Inſtant :—

By the Eliza came paſſenger Captain Dick.

We do not learn that the Eliza has brought any packet, or adds any thing to our former intelligence reſpecting the ſituation of affairs in the North of Europe—In a former Courier we ventured to prognoſticate that Great Britain would moſt likely be employed to mediate between the Court of Ruſſia and the Porte, or from her political connections with the Emperor, be implicated in the Rupture; we have reaſon to believe that through the intrigues of Mr. Talleyrand, the latter is moſt likely to be the caſe, and we underſtand Mr. Arbuthnot, the Britiſh Miniſter has already left Conſtantinople.

Amongſt other circumſtances that is to be regretted in this rupture, that of cutting off the overland communication with England, is not one of the leaſt, as our intervals of advices muſt now be conſiderably protracted.

The Minerva, Lima Gazette, of the 7th of November 1806, mentions th[illegible] the fifty eight priſoners that had been taken i[illegible] of Miranda's Galliots had all been condemned [illegible] deat[illegible] er adds, that by the laſt adv[illegible] acaybo, they had learnt that an [illegible] iſting of eight ſail under the command of Miranda, had entired the Bay of Coro, which being an open and defenceleſs place he had taken poſſeſſion of the Town, and made the few ſoldiers that were there priſoners.

Public rejoicings were ordered at Lima, on receiving the intelligence of the recapture of Buenos Ayres; and El Senor Don Santiago Leniers de Bremont, has been be-ſpattered with as much extravagant praiſe, as ever was laviſhed on even the Great Emperor Napoleon himſelf.

The Spaniards ſtate that the money and other effects taken by the Engliſh at Buenos Ayres, amounted to 3,702,707 Peſos.

Monday laſt 4th Inſt. being the anniverſary of the Capture of Seringapatam, a Royal Salute was fired at one o'clock from the Fort, and alſo from H. M. Ship Albion, Captain Ferrier, lying in the roads.—In the Evening a Superb Dinner was given by the Right Honorable the Governor at the Banqueting room, to which all the Military Officers at the Preſidency were invited. The Entertainment was worthy of the occaſion, and the party, conſiſting of more than 200 perſons, did not break up till midnight. The following is the order of the Toaſts with the appropriate tunes, which were played in the Gallery of the Building by the Fort band.

TOASTS,	TUNES.
1. The King	*God Save the King,*
2. The Queen and Royal Family	*D. of York's March,*
3. The Hon. E. I. Company	*Money in both Pockets,*
4. General Harris, and the Heroes of Seringapatam	*The Capture of Seringapatam,*
5. Gen. Baird, and the Storming party	*The Grenadiers March,*
6. The Governor General	*Ye Gentlemen of England,*
7. The Navy and Army	*Briton's ſtrike Home,*
8. The memory of Lord Nelſon	*Nelſon' Victory,*
9. Sir E. Pellew, & the Navy in India	*Origin of Gunpowder,*
10. Lord Lake, and the homeward bound	*To England when with favouring Gales*
11. The Memory of Sir Ralph Abercrombie	*Death of Abercrombie,*
12. Succeſs to our arms by Sea and Land	*Hearts of Oak,*
13. The Ships, Colonies, and Commerce of Great Britain	*The down-fall of Paris,*
14. The Mother Country	*Rule Britannia,*
15. General Welleſley, and the battle of Aſſaye	*He comes the conquering Hero comes,*
16. Proſperity to our Settlement	*Britiſh Grenadiers,*
17. Lord Moira	*Ye Sons of England,*
18. Lord Minto	*Lord Minto's March,*
19. Lady Theod Cradock	*Lady Theodoſia's Waltz,*
20. Ladies of the Settlement	*Off She goes.*
21. The Government of Madras	*Fencible March,*

We tranſcribe the following EXTRACT *from the Governor General's* REPLY *to the* ADDRESS *of the Native Inhabitants of Calcutta on the occaſion of the capture of Seringapatam, as we think the motives which compel our Government in India to make war, the intrepidity of our ſoldiers in the field, and the moderation exerciſed by the Engliſh Nation in Victory, need only to be recorded, to form a ſtriking contraſt to the rapacity which follows ſucceſs on the part of the French Nation. Security of property, and a mild domination, ſucceed the conqueſts of the former power, whilſt thoſe of the latter are characterized by the groſſeſt diſſimulation: and thoſe who truſt to their fair promiſes, too ſoon find that however they may "keep the promiſe to the Ear, they break it to the ſenſe."*

"It has pleaſed Divine Providence to favour the juſtice of our cauſe, and to crown our arms with the moſt ſignal ſucceſs. The evil deſigns of an implacable enemy have become the inſtrument of his own puniſhment, and the ſource of ſecurity to the powers, whoſe deſtruction had been for many years the favourite object of his inordinate ambition, and of his deſperate ſpirit of revenge.

The intereſt and inclination of the Britiſh Government, is to maintain peace and friendſhip with all the ſtates of India; but the rapid fall of Tippoo Sultaun affords a ſtriking example of the fate of thoſe who violate the obligations of public faith, and abandon ſolemn treaties, in the vain hope of ſubverting, by falſehood and fraud, the eſtabliſhed power of the Hon. Company.

The deſtruction of our falſe and inſidious enemy has opened a fair proſpect of permanent tranquility, and I am peculiarly happy to have been enabled to combine the ſecurity and intereſts of the Allies with the principles of moderation and humanity, by providing a munificent eſtabliſhment for the families and principal officers of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun, and by placing a lineal deſcendent of the family of Myſore in a ſtate of affluence and dignity.

I am equally gratified to find, that the inhabitants of this city juſtly appreciate the benefits reſulting to them from the late brilliant ſucceſſes of the allied arms in Myſore, and from the happy ſettlement of that country.

I return you my thanks for the ſenſe which you have expreſſed of my endeavours to promote the internal proſperity of the Company's poſſeſſions, and the welfare and happineſs of the Company's ſubjects. It will ever be the object of my moſt anxious ſolicitude to protect your intereſts, to ſecure your tranquillity, and to maintain the honour of the Britiſh name in India, by the ſame ſyſtem of government which has induced you to offer to me this ſatisfactory pledge of your confidence and eſteem."

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

The Ship *Eliza*,—Captain Young lately arrived from Calcutta, brings intelligence of the arrival of a veſſel at Calcutta, which had been chaſed by a French Brig Privateer off Coringa.

On the 4th ultimo, the *Eliza* paſſed by the H. C. Ship *Union*, and an American; on the 5th A. M. ſaw a ſhip near the Eaſtern Sea Reef with her fore-top maſt carried away, On the 6th P. M. ſaw a ſhip in Latitude 20° 50m North 89° 20m E. kept ſight of her all next day, ſuppoſed her to be one of H. M. Ships, by her ſhewing blue Colours. On the 10th ſaw two ſhips ſtanding to the Eaſtward in Latitude 17° 14m. North, Longitude 91°. Eaſt. On the 26th paſſed a ſhip ſtanding to the S. E. in Latitude 9°. 26m, North, Longitude, 85°. E. ſhe ſhewed Engliſh Colours.

By the arrival of the American Ships Minerva and Pallas at Calcutta from Boſton, we have been enabled to obtain the following intelligence.

The Pallas was ſpoken by the Lord Duncan, frigate, to the eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope, in longitude 28' latitude 38½

Captain Larkins and the officers, late of the H. C, ſhip Warren Haſtings, had arrived from the Iſle of France on the America, Captain Stone, at Newbury port; and ſailed there for England, on a ſhip called the Romeo, about the middle of November.

The Fortitude, Captain Hughes, from Calcutta, with one hundred and ninety one Chineſe Settlers, had arrived in ſafety at the Iſland of Trinidad.

The American Papers, under the head "Inhuman Conduct," ſpeak with horror and diſguſt, of the cowardly aſſaſin-like behaviour of ſome of the officers and crew of the French frigate that captured the Warren Haſtings, after ſhe had ſtruck—the details of this tranſaction were publiſhed here ſome time paſt.

H. M. Ship Macaſſer arrived at Diamond Harbour on the 21ſt Ultimo from a cruize, ſhe is getting in a new maſt.

The annexed Extract from the Log-book of the *Caſtle of Good Hope*, lays down the ſituation of a dangerous ſunken rock in Baſs's Straits, which being unknown 'till the date of this Extract, cannot be too generally publiſhed.

Extract from the Log-book of the Ship Caſtle of Good Hope, *7th Feb.* 1807.

"At 9 A. M. ſtrong gales and cloudy. Wind W. S. ſteering per compaſs E. by N. under a preſs of ſail, going 9 knots wiſhing to get through the Eaſtern Iſlands in Baſs's Straits, and to enter the Pacific before night. Hogan's Groupe juſt in ſight from the maſt head, bearing E. ⅛ ſouth, and entering in the fair way, between Sir Roger Curtis's and Round Iſland. The maſt head look out, called aloud 'Breakers a head!' and, from the fore yard and fore-caſtle, cloſe on our bows. The helm was inſtantly put down, and in ſtudding ſails. While the ſhip was flying round, which was momentary, the water was ſeen to leeward breaking and foaming upon the rocks, along an extent of from 30 to 50 yards, diſtant about ⅛ a cable's length. Shifted the helm and ſtood from the rocks, S. S. E. bringing the [illegible] quarter, as no danger could be perceived in that direction. The reaſon of not diſcovering the rock, before being ſo near, was probably owing to the water reflecting the ſun's rays on the look out, ſo that they could not diſtinguiſh this irregular break from the toping ſeas in the direction of our courſe. I named it the Crocodile Rock. It bears from Round Iſland S. E. ¼ per compaſs 8 miles; and from Sir Roger Curtis's Iſland, N. W. ½ Weſt 12 miles. It is a dangerous rock; appears to be about two feet under water, and, in fine weather probably occaſions little or no break. It is ſteep to on all ſides.—Twenty five fathoms no ground, a quarter of a mile from it."

I again made this rock, in the *Lady Barlow*, on the 9th June, 1804. I ſaw no other dangers, in three different times paſſing and repaſſing theſe ſtraits, except ſuch as are perfectly viſible, and I conceive it to be a ſafe and eaſy navigation.

I may embrace this opportunity to advert to a fact ſtrongly in proof of the excellent quality of the Bengal Hemp, when properly manufactured into cordage. In 1804, I purchaſed from the Company's Marine Stores in Calcutta, a Cable manufactured in England from the Hemp of this country. This Cable has been in very general uſe during the laſt three years, in India and in Europe, and has been twice employed in Hoogly, at the diſtance of 2¾ years, is at this time in uſe, and is ſtill a moſt truſt-worthy ſerviceable Cable.

I am,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
A. MACASKILL.
Commander of the Ship Lady Barlow.

Calcutta, April 13, 1807.

Arrivals at the Preſidency.] Lieutenant E. Burgeſs,—Lieut. G. D. Scoones, 1ſt Battalion 17th Regt.—Lieut. J. Marſhall, 24th Regt.—Lieut. Newman, 2d Bat. 25th Regt.—Lieutenants C. F. Colman, Nelthrop, H. Davidſon, John Law Lethbridge, Charles Kinſey, R. Simpſon, Elderton, A. Stewart, and H. G. Jourdan, Military Inſtitution,—Lieutenants C. Michell, G. Hutchinſon, J. Gwynne, J. King and Mackonochie, of the 1ſt Bat. 17th Regt.—Lieut. Coan H. M. 78th Regt.—Captain Luſhington and Balmain,—Lieutenant Foote, P. Fraſer and Hampton, 7th Native Regt.—Meſſrs. Plunket and Gray, Cadets,—Mr. Smith, Free Mariner, and Mr. Chater, Merchant.

Departures.] Captain Pepper, 3d Regt. N. I.—Captain Thompſon,—Captain Taylor, Artillery.—Alexander Boſwell, Eſq. Surgeon, and Captain Warburton, Barrack Maſter Preſidency diviſion.

Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

EXTRACTS FROM GENERAL ORDERS,

BY GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 11TH APRIL 1807,

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to appoint William Newnham Eſq. of the Civil Service, to the Office of Garriſon Pay Maſter, in the room of Nicholas Hankey Smith Eſq appointed Reſident at Buſhire.

Wedneſday, 17th April 1807.

BY MAJOR GENERAL JONES.

Enſign Francis Crozier of the Regiment of European Infantry, is attached to the 1ſt Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry, and to join his Corps after the 1ſt of next Month, to which period, he has permiſſion to remain at the Preſidency.

ROBERT GORDON,
Adjutant General.

On Saturday laſt arrived the Honorable Company's cruiſer Nautilus, Lieutenant Charles Gilmour, from Point de Galle, by which opportunity came paſſenger Captain James Smith, of this eſtabliſhment.

[*Bom. Gaz.*

SESSIONS OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The Hon'ble the Recorder addreſſed the Grand Jury in a few words, on the ſubject of a bill under the ſtat. 9 G. 1. c. 22 (commonly called the Black Act) which was likely to be laid before them; the ſubſtance of which was that the law conſidered malice as an eſſential ingredient in the offence, and that in order to bring the caſe within the ſtatute, it muſt be ſuch a ſhooting at another as if death had enſued, the killing would have amounted to murder.

The Grand Jury having found bills againſt the following perſons, namely, againſt Endia for felony and larceny; againſt Pandoo Nar Patell, Huſſen Yacob and Bhiccajee Dhuram Maha Sepoy, for the ſame, and againſt Caetan Caiſree for manſlaughter, they were put on their ſeveral trials and were all convicted. True bills were alſo found againſt Aga Mahomed Iſhmael for perjury and forgery. The Court adjourned till Thurſday.

On which day the Court having met purſuant to adjournment proceeded to the trial of the indictment againſt Aga Mahomed Iſhmael for perjury, committed by him in an anſwer to a bill in Equity filed by Ruſhid Valley Sulliman.

The perjury in queſtion was ſtated to have been committed with a view to conceal a forgery. The Proſecutor with ſeveral other perſons had ſigned a bill or order in writing for the payment of 6000 Rupees, payable after a certain period at Muttra or Muſcat. This bill was not given for any debt incurred by the Proſecutor and thoſe who ſigned it, but to diſcharge the debts of the Prieſt of Abbas Bunder. The Proſecutor having come to Bombay, an action was commenced againſt him on account of this note; in which however an alteration had been previouſly made by ſubſtituting the word "Bombay" for "Muttra," thereby making the note purport to be payable at this place. It was ſtated that this alteration was ſo material that it became neceſſary for the preſent Proſecutor to file a bill in which the Defendant was charged with having made or being privy to the making of this alteration. In his anſwer to this bill the Defendant denied having altered the note or that it was altered with his privity. On this the perjury was aſſigned.

Captain Seton was called who ſtated that the note was ſhown to him at Muſcat and that the word Bombay was not at that time in the body of it but that it was made payable at Muttra or Muſcat; he alſo proved that Bombay was now inſerted in the place of Muttra. This evidence was ſupported by the teſtimony of Aga Mahomed Bubaney, who would not however at the outſet of his examination ſay whether the word Bombay was or was not in the note when he firſt ſaw it, but on inſpecting the note itſelf, his recollection was aided in this particular and from the circumſtance of the word Bombay appearing to have been written in different ink he was then able to ſwear that word was not originally in the note. Several objections were taken to the indictment; one of which was that it alleged merely that the Defendant, when he ſwore to the truth of his anſwer, "*had taken his corporal oath,*" without adding either of the words "*in the way moſt binding on his conſcience*" or other words deſcriptive of the kind of oath taken or the mode in which it was adminiſtered. The Hon'ble the Recorder held this objection to be fatal, and directed the Jury to acquit the defendant, which they accordingly did.

For the proſecution, the Advocate General, for the Defendant Mr. Morley.

The indictment againſt the ſame party for forgery in altering the note above mentioned was then tried. In which the Jury found a verdict of Guilty ſubject to the opinion of the Court whether the facts in evidence amount to the legal crime of Forgery. True bills were found againſt Aga Borroog and others for an aſſault; againſt Waſſoodew Gunneſs for perjury, againſt Eſſoba Ellagee and others and alſo againſt Bugwan, Mangal and others for aſſaults.

The Court adjourned till Monday.

Yeſterday evening His Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, embarked on board His Majeſty's ſhip Culloden under an appropriate ſalute from the Fort.

[*Bom. Cour.*

Calcutta.

Gene l Orders, by the Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, April 2, 1807.

The Governor General in Council having determined to carry into effect the Orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors (contained in their General Letter, dated 20th April 1803) respecting the formation of the Retired-List, and the consolidation of the Off-reckoning Funds of the three Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, from the 1st of January 1803, is pleased to direct, that a proportion of the surplus off-reckonings of the official year 1802-3, or from 1st of May to 31st December 1802, shall be immediately distributed among the Colonels and other Officers entitled to share therein, according to the annexed statement, prepared by the Military Auditor General, from the proceedings of the Committee lately assembled in Fort William, for the examination of the off-reckoning accounts of the year 1802-3: and that the remainder of the surplus off-reckonings of the year 1802-3, or from the 1st January to the 30th April 1803, shall be thrown into the General Fund of the three Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St George, and Bombay, for the year 1803.

The annual accounts of the off-reckoning Fund will continue to be examined as heretofore by a committee of Officers, who will be appointed for that purpose, who after having adjusted all charges of preparing, packing and transporting the Cloathing, and all other incidental Claims upon the Fund, will be pleased to state on their proceedings, the gross amount of the surplus off-reckon- n each year, and also furnish a list of the Officers enti o share, noticing thereon particularly all casualties, but without proceeding to make any division of shares. The accounts of the off-reckonings for 1803-4, and for 04-5, will be most conveniently adjusted, according to the period of the official year; but compensation in lieu of Cloathing for the last eight months of 1805, having been authorized, the off-reckoning accounts, from the 1st May to 31st December 1805, the committee will find easy of adjustment, and the accounts of the off-reckoning Fund up to the 31st December 1805 being settled, the computation of the off-reckonings from that date, will commence on the 1st o January, and end on the 31st December of each year.

The surplus of the off-reckonings of each year beginning 1st January and ending 31st December, will then be carried to the account of the General Fund, and as soon as in account of the surplus off-reckonings, accompanied by the necessary lists of Officers entitled to share in the off-reckonings of the corresponding year, shall be received from the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, it shall be the duty of the Military Auditor General to prepare and submit to the Governor General in Council with the least possible delay

1st. A statement of the surplus off-reakonings of the three Presidencies, forming the General Fund.

2dly. A statement of the sums to be appropriated to the General Officers of the three presidencies, placed on the retired list.

3dly A statement of the remainder of the surplus off-reckonings divided amongst the Colonels of the Regiments of Infantry and Cavalry, and Battalions of Artillery.

The Provincial Commander in Chie will be pleased to order a Committee to assemble in Fort William, as soon as may be convenient, for the adjustment of the Off-reckonings for 1803-4 and 180-5, and from 1st May to 31st December 1805.

The Governor General in Council deems it to be proper to publish for general information that a Committee for the adjustment of the Off-reckonings, will be ordered to assemble on the 1st of December next, for the examination of the Off-reckoning Accounts for the year 1806: by which period, it is expected, that all claims against the Off-reckonings for that year, will be presented to the Pay-Masters of Stations, who are directed to transmit them to the Military Paymaster General, without delay, in order that they may be laid before the off-reckoning Committee. A Committee will in like manner be assembled on the 1st December, in each succeeding year.

Conformably to the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, contained in the 40th Paragraph of their Letter dated the 20th April 1803, and published in General Orders by the Governor General in Council on the 12th April 1804, a proportion of the Off-reckonings equal to two thirds of the probable amount of each share will be paid to each Colonel in India entitled to share in the General Fund; the balance of their respective shares to be received when the accounts of the Fund for the corresponding year shall be finally adjusted. An advance of 500£ will be made by the Honorable Court to each Colonel in Europe annually, on account of the Off-reckonings.

A List of the Colonels and of the advance on account of Off-reckonings they are respectively entitled to receive, shall be prepared by the Military Auditor General, and laid before Government on the 1st of June annually,

R, PARRY, Sec. to Govt.

Statement of the Distribution on the Surplus Off-Reckonings to Officers entitled to share in that Fund, from 1st May to 31st December.

Major General H. Brisco, from the 1st May to the 25th December 1802.	4727	13	3			
Deduct, received in part from the Military Paymaster General.	2750	2	0			
				1977	11	3
Major General J. Fullarton, from 1st May to 31st December 1802.	4846	8	4 2-13ths.			
Deduct, two thirteenths of the sum received in advance from the Military Paymaster General, one third to be deducted on the final settlement of the accounts of 1802-3.	2800					
				2046	8	4 2-13ths.
Major General Popham, ditto,				2046	8	4 2-13ths.
——— R. Stewart, ditto,				2046	8	4 2-13ths.
——— E. Kellerker, from 1st May to 15th November 1802.	3936	8	11			
Deduct, received in advance,	2289	14	0			
				1646	10	11
Major General G. Deare, from 1st May to 31st December 1802.	4846	8	4			
Deduct, two thirds of the sum paid in advance.	2800					
				2046	8	4 2-13ths.
Major General Nicol, ditto,				2046	8	4 2-13ths.
——— C. Ware, ditto,				2046	8	4 2-13ths.
Colonel T. Nicholls, ditto,				2046	8	4 2-13ths.
——— R. Lucas. ditto,				2046	8	4 2-13ths.
——— G. Russel, ditto,				2046	8	4 2-13ths.
——— Sir E. Baillie, ditto,				2046	8	4 2-13ths.
——— J. Macdonald, ditto,				2046	8	4 2-13ths.
——— W. Palmer, ditto,				2046	8	4 2-13ths.
——— E. Clarke, ditto,				2046	8	4 2-13ths.
——— W. Vanas, ditto,				2046	8	4 2 13ths.
——— J. Dunn, ditto,				2046	8	4 2 13ths.
——— J. Dickson, ditto,				2046	8	4 2-13ths.
——— C. Greene, ditto,				2046	8	4 2-13ths.
——— D. Woodburne, from the 1st May to the 31st December.	4846	8	4 2-13ths.			
Deduct, a proportion of the sum paid in advance.	2845					
				2001	8	4 2-13ths.
Colonel S. Dyer, from the 1st May to the 31st December 180 .	4490	7	2			
Deduct, received in advance.	2612					
				1878	7	2
Colonel S. Watson, from 1st May to the 31st December 1802.	4846	8	4 2-13ths.			
Deduct, two-thirds of the sum paid in advance.	2800					
				2046	8	4 2 13ths.
Colonel J. Collins, ditto,				2046	8	4 2-13ths.
——— R. Rayne, ditto,				2046	8	4 2-13ths.
——— R. Macan, ditto,				2046	8	4 2-13ths.
——— G. Hardyman, ditto,				2046	8	4 2-13ths.
——— J, Pringle, from the 16th November to the 31st December 1802.	909	15	4			
Deduct, a proportion of the sum received in advance,	340					
				569	15	4
Colonel H. Hyndman, from the 14th to the 31st December 1802.	356	1	1			
Deduct, a proportion of the sum received in advance.	104	10	0			
				251	7	1
Colonel J. Fenwick, from the 26th to 31st December 1802.	118	11	0			
Deduct, a proportion of the sum received in advance,	45	8	0			
				73	3	0
Total Balances, Sicca Rupees				53,422	7	0

MEMORANDUM.

Total amount advanced to Colonels on account of the Off reckonings for 1802-3.	1,07,599	8	0			
Deduct a proportion of this advance, from the 1st January to the 30th April 1803, to be adjusted with the account of the General Fund for 1803.	35,012	6	0			
Advance on account of the Off-reckonings for eight months, from the 1st of May to the 31st December 1802, now adjusted.				72,587	2	0
Total amount of Shares to be distributed as per the foregoing statement.				53,420	7	0
Amount of the proportion of Off-reckonings from 1st May to the 31st December 1802,				1,26,009	9	0

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Algernon Boveley Second Assistant to the Superintendant of Western Salt Chokies.

On Tuesday, the Admiral Rainier, Captain A. Crawford, arrived off Calcutta, from Madras the 6th curt.

Mr. John Oliver, a Cadet for the Bengal Establish came round from Madras, on the Rainier.

The H. C. cruizer Teignmouth, with the Marian, for Bombay; the Mangles, and Coromandel, for Madras; the Portuguese grab onceicao, for Macoa; and the brig Pegue quitted their respective Pilots, on the 12th current.

On the 20th ultimo, the Betsey, whose arrival here was noticed in our last, spoke the brig Prawn out three days from Rangoon, bound to Madras; and from her learnt, that the Shaw Charie had sailed for Bombay.

The Helen, a new ship, contructed by Messrs. Turner and Montgomery, was about to leave Rangoon, for Calcutta.

The Cyclops, from hence, had arrived at Rangoon. (*India Gaz.*

The *Skelton Castle* is still a missing ship. A probable opinion respecting her long detention is, that experiencing a tedious passage across the Indian Ocean she had fallen short of water, and been obliged to proceed for a supply to some Port considerably out of their course. This opinion derives probability from the fact, that when she parted to the Westward of the Cape, from the *Union* and *Matilda*, she had on board no more than ten weeks water, which might prove insufficient to enable her to reach Penang, without an intermediate supply.

The latest accounts received from Penang reach no lower than the 6th of March. An arrival from that Island is momentarily expected, which we trust will confirm our expectations of the safety of the *Skelton Castle*.

On Monday afternoon the Commander of the American ship *Susquhanna*, came to town, with an account of the arrival of that vessel at Diamond Harbour,

The *Susquhanna* left Philadelphia on the 19th November, came on direct to Bengal without touching at any intermediate Port.

The brig *Eagle*, Captain Webster, came to her moorings off Calcutta on Saturday last from Madras. She made her passage to Ballasore Roads in three days.

On Sunday morning, the 12th curt. Joseph Barretto, junior Esq. conducted to the Hymeneal Altar, Miss Rozalia Barretto, third daughter of the late Louis Barretto, Esq. and the Cousin of the Bridegroom. The ceremony was perform. in the Portuguese church, in presence of a numerous assemblage, among who were many of the principal British families of the Settlement. The Bride was handed to church and introduced by Mr. Advocate General Smith and John Mackenzie, Esq. At the conclusion of the ceremony, which occupied above two hours, a Royal Salute was fired from the Portuguese ship *Boa Uniao*. A grand Ball and Supper, were given in the evening at the house of Mr. Barretto, where the merry dance and the gay festivities of the party, detained the happy Pair from the Nuptial Bed, till the blushes of Aurora seemed to chide the tedious delay. [*Asiat. Mir.*

Ceylon.

MOUNT LAVINIA, 22d Ap l, 1807.

GENERAL ORDER

Lieutenant General MAITLAND having received an official Notification from his Royal Highness The Commander in Chief th. the following provisional Appointments made by the Lieutenant General have not been confirmed by His Majesty he directs that the Officers alluded to, do revert to their former situations.—Vizt.

19th Regiment.

Major John Buchan from 2d Ceylon Regiment to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Vincent who resigns.

2d Ceylon Regiment.

Captain L. Hock to be Major by purchase vice Buchan promoted.

Lieutenant General Maitland entertains a full sense of the Merits of Major Buchan's Conduct during the period he Commanded His Majesty's 19th Regiment and shall feel it incumbent on him to state in due terms to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, for His Majesty's information, his Conviction of the benefit that corps has derived from the assiduity, zeal and activity he has uniformly manifested.

POINT DE GALLE.] Sailed, the Govt. Brig *Ariel*, Capt. Hantsz, for Batticaloa and Trincomale. Passengers, Thos. Christie Esq. Capt. Baird, H. M. 66th Regt. Lt. Cleather, H. M. 2d C. N. I. and Cornet Hale H. M. 22d Dragoons.

DHUBOY.

The following account of the once celebrated Hindoo city of Dhuboy situated to the Northward of Baroach, will afford some entertainment to our readers, and as far as we are enabled to judge from a view of that Place, in the possession of a gentleman in Bombay, the description appears to be very correct.

DHUBOY, is an Hindoo city, that can boast of the most valuable remains of very remote antiquity. The fortifications which surround it, are nearly three miles in circumference; and the ancient parts, that yet remain, are constructed in an elegant, and costly manner, being formed entirely of a beautiful hewn stone, having a covered piazza, supported by pillars, and pilasters that are formed of triangular stones, and are adorned by very curious sculpture.

The four principal entrances, or gates of the city, are yet more magnificently decorated, and exhibit a more expensive, and valuable pieces of workmanship, particularly that which opens towards the east; this is called by way of eminence, the gate of diamonds.

Many lacks of rupees were expended upon the decorations of this gate alone; and so great is the profusion of carved work and fine bass-relievos, and for the Indian style of sculpture, they are so admirably executed, that the most superficial, and idle spectator, must of necessity, be forcibly struck by its magnificent appearance.

Near the centre of this justly celebrated city, a spacious tank of the purest water expands its broad and placid surface, which is adorned by several small but beautiful islands, bearing groves of trees that are cloathed by an eternal verdure.

This artificial tank is surrounded, for the greatest part, by flights of marble steps, which descend to the very bottom of the water. It was originally made for a reservoir of water, for the use of the inhabitants, and was formed at a vast expence. Notwithstanding it adorns the centre of a large city, and that containing many very considerable manufactures, the banks are ornamented by beautiful groves of mango, and tamarind trees, that suspend their luxurious foliage and fruits over the reflecting surface of the tank: while all around trees of the same species are seen overshadowing the Hindoo pagodas, and splendid houses of the Brahmins, who are in a very numerous class of people in Dhuboy.

I have seldom seen so interesting a spectacle as is to be observed almost every day in this city. Under the grateful shade of these verdant canopies, the weavers fix their looms, and carry on various branches of the cotton manufacture; and together with the surrounding object, form a most pleasing and gratifying sight, to a man who feels delight in the contemplation of earthly comforts and of human happiness.

As the harmless inhabitants never persecute, or even molest, any part of the animal creation, the face of this beautiful tank is covered with large flocks of wild-ducks, pelicans, and a variety of water-fowl which remain in perfect security, and feed unconscious of fear; while the trees are filled with peacocks, cranes, doves, and many other very beautiful birds; and thousands of monkeys jump about, and play their antic tricks, even on the very roofs of the houses. These animals swarm, to such a degree, in the streets of Dhuboy, that they appear far more numerous than the other inhabitants.

The multiplicity of birds and monkeys, resident in Dhuboy, is owing to the universal protection that is afforded to them by the Hindoos, who are the principal and most numerous inhabitants of the city; which is by much the most beautiful and interesting place I have seen in the east; and the appearance of so many animals, that in other places are wild and will scarcely allow a stranger to approach them, but which are here so tam t they exist under the immediate pow r of ords of the creation, forms a striking nd recals to the mind of the spectator, allegory of men in a state of inno. surrounded by all the monsters of the forest, and the various species of the animated creation, without fear of danger, or dread of persecution.

The scite of this city is so extremely low, wet, and marshy, that the stranger is astonished how its early founders came to fix upon so disagreeable a spot (when compared with the delightful situations that almost every where surround it) for the foundation of so famed a city But an account of its origin, which has been carefully handed

(Continued after Poetry.)

EDMUND.

A SUBLIME, SENTIMENTAL AND DESCRIPTIVE PIECE.

THE caſtle clock toll'd one! and all around,
Above, below, was ſolemnly ſerene,—
Save when the village watch-dog on the green,
Bay'd to the moon—or the faint brawling ſound
Of brooklet, lapſing down the mountain's ſide,
Stole on the ear—it was the dead of night,
When wither'd witches on their brooms did ride,
And goblins wandered by a lantern's light;
Then Edmund left his ſolitary home,
'Mid the old abbey's moſs-grown aiſles to roam.
Sweet Contemplation lit his upturn'd eye;
Alternate heav'd his breaſt with tranſports big:
When lo!—a night-bird's *pinion* paſſing by,
Swept from his thoughtful brow—his *Hat & Wig.*

JACOB QUIRK.

(Continued after third Page.)

down to the preſent generation, and which is generally believed by the inhabitants to be true, at once explains the cauſe.

I have little doubt but this ſtory is founded upon fact; but, as almoſt all the Aſiatic traditions, and what the natives term hiſtorical facts, are mingled with the moſt extravagant fable, it requires a long and accurate intimacy with their manners, cuſtoms, and literature, in order to ſelect that which can be relied upon as truth, and diſtinguiſh its ſimple garb, from the rich and many coloured robes that clothe their fable, allegory, and metaphor, but, as I am convinced that all thoſe of my readers, who poſſeſs even the ſmalleſt degree of taſte, will be much gratified by the account of the origin of this city, I will preſent them with the beſt authenticated relation I have been able to obtain.

Many centuries have now rolled away, and have ſhrouded the innumerable events and actions of men, in an univerſal gloom of doubt and uncertainty, that now can never be removed; yet, amongſt thoſe few records which have ſurvived the wreck of ages, is one that remains to inform poſterity, that the rich and powerful kingdom of Guzerat, was, (in the early ages of Aſiatic hiſtory), governed by a mighty, and invincible monarch, named, Sadara Jaiſing, (which, according to the derivation of their peculiar languages means the ſucceſsful and ſtrong lion), who held his reſidence at Purton, a celebrated and magnificent city of the north.

This powerful monarch was bleſſed in the poſſeſſion of ſeven wives who were the moſt beautiful and accompliſhed females of his empire, and by them he had many children; but, as is always the caſe, where one man is in poſſeſſion of ſo many women, he had his favorite, and this was the youngeſt and moſt faſcinating of his wives, who, by way of eminence, was called, Ruttanalee, or the Luſtre of Jewels; but unfortunately for her, and for her royal conſort, ſhe had not the happineſs to be a mother.

The other ladies of the haram, who were extremely jealous of Ruttanalee, and had ever entertained a deadly hate towards her, and ſought by all the means in their power to weaken that peculiar affection which the Rajah always evinced towards her; had, hitherto, made the unfortunate circumſtance of her barrenneſs, their principal plea in order to alienate his love.

But notwithſtanding the beauteous Ruttanalee produced not the delightful fruits of her intereſting connection, with the puiſſant emperor of Guzerat, yet that virtuous monarch had too much judgment, and too ardent a love for her, who contributed ſo much towards his earthly happineſs, than to caſt her off at the iniquitous inſtigations of a neſt of jealous, envious, and abandoned women.

But at length, a circumſtance occurred, that cauſed a very great ſenſation thoughout the haram; this was no other than the longwiſhed for pregnancy of Ruttanalee; which had been ſo ardently longed after by herſelf, and the Rajah; but no event, whatever, could have been more unwelcome to her enemies, and their hatred became ſtill more raucorous; till at length, it knew no bounds, and they were determined to have recourſe to ſupernatural agency, in order to prevent the birth of the expected infant.

According to the ſuperſtitious opinions, and cuſtoms, of the Indians, they firmly believe in the power of the charms and ſpells which are made uſe of by their religious devotees; and in the belief, that the exiſtence of the child, whoſe brith was ſo much dreaded by the implacable enemies of Ruttanalee could be averted by theſe means, thoſe wicked wretches immediately employed the neceſſary agents, and as [illegible] ſuperſtitious rites were performed, [illegible] ed eaſy, under the ridiculous idea, that the unborn babe would never be an inhabitant of this world.

Indeed, ſo credulous was the much envied Ruttanalee, that ſhe firmly believed in the power of the witchcraft that had been employed againſt her, and was very uneaſy, under the idea, that the talisman had already taken effect, and that ſo long as ſhe remained in the place where ſhe then was, her babe would never ſee the light.

Impreſſed with theſe melancholy ideas, ſhe requeſted permiſſion from the Rajah, to go a conſiderable diſtance in the country, there to remain until the days of her travail ſhould be paſſed, and in order to prevail with him the more effectually, ſhe ſtated to him ſome of her reaſons for wiſhing to take this ſtep.

The Rajah immediately conſented, and ordered a very numerous, and ſplendid retinue, to accompany her, together with every neceſſary, and luxury, ſhe might want, and with this magnificent equipage, ſhe ſet out from the imperial city of Guzerat, in order to ſacrifice at a diſtant, but ſacred temple of the Hindoo Gods, ſituated on the majeſtic Nerbudda.

After a very long, and tedious journey, ſhe arrived, about the cloſe of the day, at a hallowed grove, about ten miles diſtant from the temple to which ſhe was travelling and which was ſituated in the very ſpot, where the city of Dhuboy now ſtands. The dews of night falling around, and the light of day gradually giving place, to the increaſing gloom of darkneſs, ſhe ordered her camp to be fixed in the grove, for that night, intending to purſue her journey on the following morning.

While engaged in her evening devotions, in her own tent, an holy dervife, or faquir, who had long ago renounced all connections with the world, and who had, for many years, reſided in the receſſes of that grove, in a ſtate of religious retirement, arrived at her camp, and requeſted an immediate audience with the princeſs.

Being admitted into her preſence he informed her, that the place upon which ſhe had fixed her tent, was ſacred and unpolluted ground, and that if ſhe remained there ſhe would in a very few days be delivered of a fine boy, that ſhould be the delight and ſupport of his country.

Ruttanalee, who had, from her infancy, been taught to place implicit confidence, in the predictions of holy men, inſtantly determined to continue in her preſent encampment, and diſmiſſed the dervife with many proteſtations of regard, and great fervency of gratitude, for his favourable prognoſtications.

The holy man's prophecy was actually fulfilled, in a very ſhort period, and the delighted Ruttanalee was delivered of a moſt beautiful prince, whom, at the particular requeſt of the dervife, was named Vieldow, or the long-expected child.

The happy news of the birth of a ſon, was immediately conveyed to the imperial city, and ſo delighted was the monarch at theſe joyful tidings, that he inſtantly declared the young prince heir to the throne of Guzerat: and being informed that his beloved Ruttanalee, was charmed with the ſpot where ſhe had been bleſſed, by the favouring gods with a lovely boy, and was fearful of the jealouſy of her rivals, at his court, and did not wiſh to return, he ordered a ſpacious tank to be formed, and ſent ſkilful artificers, of every deſcription, to build a large city, and ſurround it by ſtrong fortifications; he alſo commanded the moſt eminent artiſts in his empire to decorate the new city, by every ſpecies of coſtly ornament.

Having collected together the moſt celebrated artizans, from every part of his dominions, he placed them under the direction, and control, of one architect, a man of remarkable abilities, and exquiſite taſte; who had the good fortune to live till this extraordinary work was completed, which has not only immortalized his fame, as one of the moſt mighty men that ever exiſted, but which has ever been conſidered, by the Hindoos, as one of the moſt aſtoniſhing productions, of one man's genius, that the world has ever ſeen.

So many years were neceſſary to compleat this immenſe work, that by the time it was finiſhed, the young prince, who had been born on its ſcite, had ſucceeded his diſtinguiſhed father, as monarch, or Rajah of Guzerat, and he was ſo much pleaſed with the place of his nativity, that he made it the ſeat for thoſe artiſts who had ſurvived the undertaking, he gave them valuable preſents, as tokens of his royal approbation, but wiſhing the man, to whoſe very ſuperior talents, the city owed its greateſt beauty, and chief advantages, above the reſt, he deſired him to name any reward for his ſervices, that he could beſtow, and he ſhould immediately have it.

The artiſt replied, that being happy in the gracious favour of his ſovereign, he wanted neither money nor jewels; but as the place was yet without a name, he ſhould deem it an high honour, and an adequate reward for his labour, if he might be permitted to give it the title of his own, which was Dhuboy. The prince immediately gave his conſent, and it has ever retained the ſame name, even unto this day.

[illegible] following deſcription of the view from the [illegible] at Sion, on the Iſland of Bombay: is extracted from the travels of Abdilla:

At Bombay I was much delighted by a moſt charming proſpect from Sion Hill, In this exquiſite view were combined all of nature's chief beauties. In the deep blue of diſtance the lofty Decan mountains, majeſtic reared their cloud-capt heads high o'er the ſurrounding ſcenery; and nearer to the ſight leſs conſiderable hills, crowned by lofty-waving woods, undulated, like the gentle motion of the ſea, into the miſty diſtance, and were gradually loſt to the view, Luxuriant vales, by eternal verdure bleſſed, far outſpread their beauteous plains o'er the green lap of earth, and ſmiled amidſt their native riches. The numerous adjacent Iſlands appeared o'er the curling ſurface of this mighty deep, whoſe vaſty water reflected all the various hues of the ſplendid heavens, while a large city, whoſe ſpacious harbour was filled with ſhipping, which were daily arriving from every quarter of the globe, added a more lively ſcene to this unrivalled view.

"I ſaw this moſt lovely proſpect at a very favourable time; the periodical rains were juſt paſſed away, and every hill and flowery dale was wrapt in nature's moſt verdant mantle, while the luxuriant harveſt waved o'er all the ſcene.

"When I remarked to ſome Engliſh gentlemen then in Bombay that I conſidered this to be the fineſt view I had then ſeen upon my Indian travels, they acknowledged it to be ſuperior to any in that part of the country; and alſo obſerved, that I had been happy in my view of it, for they had never ſeen it to ſo great perfection.

MR. WINDHAM'S MILITARY PLAN.

The firſt circumſtance which forcibly ſtruck my mind in this new plan, was, that it begins at the wrong end; that its object is to increaſe the ſize of the tail without the leaſt regard to the improvement of the head. In new modelling the conſtitution of an army, the condition of the officers ought not to be overlooked; for it is eaſier to get privates than to procure good officers; and every man who has been in actual ſervice could have informed Mr. Windham, that the moſt important portion of an army is the claſs of officers; that raw ſoldiers with able officers will perform greater things, than ignorant officers with well diſciplined ſoldiers; and that it does not follow, because every knight rides out "a colonelling," that therefore he is fit to manœuvre a battalion in the face of an enemy. Expert officers will make a young regiment fit for ſervice in *three* weeks; but when they are of a different character, an old regiment is in a fair way of being ruined by them.

Furthermore, good officers make good generals; and, as no one will be ſo preſumptuous as to diſpute the advantages which an army derives from the ſkill and experience of its ſtaff-officers, it follows, that nothing relative to their inſtruction and improvement ought to have been omitted in the general plan. And, what renders this inattention on the part of Mr. Windham more unpardonable is, that he has been in the conſtant habit of caſting reflections upon the officers of volunteer corps, on account of their ignorance and want of experience; that he has continually deprecated the idea of the volunteers being oppoſed to the enemy, becauſe of the incapacity of their officers, ever alleging that their numbers would only ſerve to increaſe the tumult and haſten the tragical cataſtrophe, while they remained under the command of ſuch men. In this caſe, Mr. Windham juſtly proved, that the force of numbers is of no avail againſt diſcipline; and though I differed with him, and ſtill do ſo, on the *principle* of the volunteer inſtitution, yet I concur moſt heartily in every ſyllable he has uttered reſpecting the volunteer officers. During the laſt year I had frequent opportunities of attending the exerciſes and reviews of volunteer corps, in different parts of the kingdom, and alſo of reading the falſe, diſhoneſt, and unmilitary reports of ſeveral of the inſpecting officers. If I were at this time called upon to make a report of the ſtate of theſe bodies, this ſhould be my repreſentation of it. "The privates exerciſe as well as can be expected, conſidering that their principal attention appears to be directed to the pomp of parade duty, and that their officers have not an idea of, much leſs a taſte for, the evolutions of the field. The ſubalterns know not how to give even the word of command, and as the field officers are little better, their inferiors cannot look for any ſalutary inſtruction from them. My opinion is, that a ſubaltern of the line ought to be appointed to command each volunteer corps, under the title of adjutant commandant, which ſhould give him the precedency over every volunteer colonel (excepting ſuch as had ſerved five years in the regular army); and if ſo many officers cannot be ſpared from the line, that regular ſerjeants, of approved experience, be raiſed to that rank, whereby an uncommon ſpirit of emulation would be excited in the troops of the line; and the volunteers, both privates and officers, would be improved in diſcipline, *taught* their duty, and rendered fit for ſervice:—at preſent they are not." Such, in duty to my ſovereign and my country, and even from a reſpect for the volunteers, would have been my report. I ſhould have diſdained to have rode up to the commander of a volunteer corps, at the cloſe of a review, and loaded him with fulſome compliments, calculated to miſlead him and to deceive the country relative to its real ſituation of defence: above all, I ſhould never have attempted to perſuade theſe bodies (as I have heard others do) that they were in every reſpect as fit for active ſervice as any regiment of the line. They ſhould have heard from me, the moſt reſpectful and encouraging language, but at the ſame time, *the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.* Some perſons, perhaps, may think that "a little flattery ſometimes does well," and that a few fair words can do no harm, and are ſure to produce *good dinners.* Honour, however, whoſe baſis is truth, ought ever to be uppermoſt in a ſoldier's mind. I ſhall now illuſtrate what I have here ſtated by a fact, which came within my own obſervation. In a certain county I attended, amongſt a numerous group of ſpectators, at the review of a *little army* of volunteers, for ſuch it was, being compoſed of horſe, foot, and artillery; amounting in the whole to *two hundred and eighty men,* rank and file! One can hardly keep one's countenance at the idea of ſuch ſilly vanity. After the uſual ceremony of paſſing before the general, in ordinary and quick time, the action commenced with a diſcharge of muſketry, from a wood, by the rifle company, conſiſting of *twelve* men. Inſtantly, the grand army was ſet in motion; and after defiling through ſeveral lanes, and forming wherever any ſpace permitted, we arrived, at length, at a poſition between two hills, one of which the French had occupied; ſo that we had no alternative, in order to diſpoſſeſs them, but to ſeize the other hill, or, by a circuitous march, to turn them. Our commander choſe the former. As ſoon as we reached the poſition, which was a ſpacious terrace upon the ſummit of the hill, our artillery, conſiſting of two field pieces, (and which by the bye, were ſerved nearly as well as might have been expected from regulars) opened its fire upon the enemy on the oppoſite heights; and after all due time had been expended in forming a ſtraight line in the ſhape of an arc of a circle, the battalion commenced its fire; which done, it preſented arms, and the general paid his reſpects. This was what they called a review: and it cannot be denied, that it had more the appearance of a military ſpectacle, than any other ſight ſo called, which I have ſeen with volunteers. But now for the animadverſions. Our force, as I before mentioned, was compoſed of 280 men; to wit. the two field pieces with their proper quota of men, *four* companies of volunteer infantry, three of which formed a diſtinct corps, the other, with the *twelve* rifles, alias *rifle company,* came from the Lord knows where, and two troops of horſe. Our brigadier for the day was the colonel of the horſe, the artillery, and a company of foot which he had raiſed, and with which he frequently amuſed himſelf during his reſidence in the country; the three companies of infantry were commanded by a major and three captains, and the company that came from the Lord knows where, was under the command of a captain, who was a reſpectable magiſtrate, as good looking an old gentleman as need be ſeen. By a moſt unexampled perverſion of the rules of military diſcipline and ſubordination, a nobleman, who is a general officer, officiated as aid-de-camp to his relative, our brigadier, and rendered very eſſential ſervice upon the occaſion, which deſerved to have been mentioned in G. O. The firſt error of the day was committed in taking ground, although camp colours had been previouſly fixed to denote the poſition each corps was to occupy. The three companies had taken their ſtation in the centre, and the other company was to take ground on the right; to perform which, the juſtice captain adopted the following ingenious mode, marching at the head of his column with colour flying and muſic playing, it was an extenſive field large enough for the manœuvres of three battalions of the line; on which account, no doubt, the captain gave the preference to his own idea, which

(Continued in the Supplement.)

MADRAS BIRTHS.

On Thurſday the 23d ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Orr, of a Son

On Sunday, the 25th ultimo, the Lady of D. Neale, Eſq of a Daughter.

On the 21ſt ultimo, at Trichinopoly, the Lady of Charles Woodcock, Eſq of a Son.

MADRAS DEATHS.

Lately of a fever caught in the Jungle, near Ellore, Ebenezer Roebuck, Eſq. much regretted by thoſe who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance, and leaving a wife and large family deeply to regret his loſs.

On Tueſday night the 21ſt ultimo, at Wallajahbad died after a few hours illneſs William Dominic Goodlette Richardſon, Son of Thomas Goodlette Richardſon, Lieutenant in H. M. 80th Regt. aged three years two Months and fifteen days.

BENGAL BIRTH.

On the 19th ultimo, of a Son the Lady of Colonel Richardſon, Ruſsapuglah.

BENGAL DEATH.

On the 18th ultimo at Fultah, on his way to China, for the recovery of his health, John Daly, Eſq. late of Madras, after a long and painful illneſs, which he bore with the greateſt Fortitude.

BOMBAY BIRTHS.

Wedneſday laſt, the Lady of James Hallett, Eſq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

On the ſame day, Mrs. Baſden, of a Daughter.

On the ſame day, Mrs. Mackenzie, of a Son.

BOMBAY DEATH.

On Saturday the 18th ultimo Ralph Hall Eſq. Aſſiſtant Surgeon of his Majeſty's 84th Regiment.

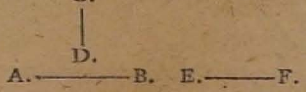
LIMA DEATH.

On the 2ad of October, died in the Royal Hoſpital of St. Maria, in this City; Dona Clara de la Roza, at the age of one hundred years, two months and ten days, of a natural death; ſhe continued in a ſtate of celebacy till death, and enjoyed in general a ſtate of excellent health.

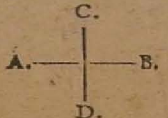
Madras:—PRINTED BY JOHN YOUNG, FORT, OPPOSITE ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

*** *It is requeſted that thoſe* SUBSCRIBERS *to the* COURIER *who are occaſionally changing their reſidence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the* PRINTER *who will pay attention to their orders, and Subſcribers at the Preſidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requeſted to give information of the ſame in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.*

(Continued from the Paper.)
conſiſted in marching ſtraight forward with the head of his column perpendicular on the centre of the three companies, at which point it arrived ſafely, forming with the line of the three companies two very neat right angles. As ſoon as the two bodies had come in contact with each other, thus: *



The captain halted his column; and indeed it was high time, for if it had proceeded ſix paces further, it would have cut the three companies in two, and in a ſhort time after, would have produced four right angles inſtead of two, thus:



It was fortunate, however, that this original manœuvre was not attempted, for the general was approaching. The following dialogue then took place, and which I give *verbatim*:

Captain Where the devil am I?

Major. That's your place. (pointing to E. F.)

Captain. How are we to get there?

Major. You had better march back, and ſo fall into it.

Captain. What go back to the bottom of the field, and ſo come up to it.

Major. That's your beſt way.

Capt-Lieut. If you'll give me leave, Sir, I'll take them to the ground without difficulty.

Capt. Aye, do Mr. ****, for by G—we are not in our right place, ſomehow.

The Lieut. immediately marched along the left front of A. B. wheeled at A. and paſſing along the rear of the three companies took his proper poſition at E. F. This was the firſt *faux pas.* The ſecond was committed by the major, who was well mounted on a ſpirited charger, remarkable by its ſplendid accoutrements, Orders had been given, that as ſoon as the column had defiled through a narrow pathway between two hedges leading to an open field, it ſhould deploy into line, advance thirty paces, and fire. As ſoon as the major had reached the extremity of the defile, he repeated the order to his firſt captain, beſide whoſe elbow I was alſo advancing, for it was a ſtrange ſcene of confuſion. The captain aſked for the word of command; the major could not tell him. The cannon was rattling, drums and trumpets ſounding, and every body talking. It was warm weather; the captain, who was as big as Falſtaff, could ſcarcely waddle along, and now his troubles increaſed. Turning round to his men, he gave the following plain and conciſe word of command; "As ſoon as ever you get out of this place, you muſt all go to the right," which the good people did accordingly in higgledy-piggledy perfection. But, before the ſecond company had cleared the pathway, the major made another innovation in the old method of deploying, and ordered the reſt of his corps to go to the left; ſo that by the time the whole had paſſed, and were advancing, there was a vaſt chaſm in the center. To obviate this *trifling* inconvenience, the major halted his two diviſions, and making one face to the right and the other to the left, he marched them up to each other. This was neatly done; but then it led to another error. For, after the noſes of the two diviſions had met, the major's word of command was, "right face;" the conſequence of which was, that the diviſion which had faced to the left, now faced to the right, and that which had faced to the right, now faced to the left; ſo that one half of the battalion turned its back to the enemy. However, this was ſoon rectified; and the battalion advanced. Having ſeen theſe evolutions, I returned to the captain to ſee in what manner he would perform, and found him muttering the word deploy ſeveral times. However, he at length bounded over all rules; and the moment the head of his column had cleared the paſs, he bawled out, "form in line," which they executed as faſt as they could. But of all the *little* miſtakes of the day, the captain diſplayed, at this time, one of a moſt extraordinary nature. As ſoon as his corps had advanced the thirty paces, he halted it, and, with unrivalled coolneſs, ordered it to let fly at the poor major and his battalion, who were now warmly engaged with the enemy. "Hollos!" cried the major, "you are firing at your own people; you muſt come up along ſide of us." The captain flouriſhed his ſword over his head, and obeyed. The laſt great exploit performed by the captain, on this memorable day, was *unique* and ſpirited: he brought his men to the charge *without fixed bayonets!* Of the major, I obſerved nothing more worthy of being recorded, excepting his frequent inquiries, whether he ought not to fire upon the enemy, when that enemy was ſtationed on the oppoſite hill within muſket ſhot. While the firing was general from the hill, I miſſed the captain; and after a conſiderable ſearch, I found him on board of his ſociable, above 300 feet from his corps, regaling himſelf with ham and cider. Such is the hiſtory of this volunteer review, which, notwithſtanding my manner of deſcribing it, I declare to be true in every particular. Now, what is the inference from all this? that the volunteers are ſo wretchedly officered, that their native courage and patriotic zeal, would be found, on the day of trial, to be but poor compenſations for the want of experienced commanders. It was the misfortune of the times in which their conſtitution was framed, that every arrangement was adopted with almoſt as much precipitation as when it was propoſed; and that no meaſures were purſued by which the government might have been able to ſelect and to diſcriminate. The volunteers came forwards, burning with a religious ardour in the cauſe of their country; and all that the government had to do, was, to give a proper and practicable direction to that impulſe. Had ſuitable regulations been eſtabliſhed for the conduct of the men; and certain qualifications required from the officers; had no volunteer officer been allowed to take precedency of a field officer of the line; had an officer or a ſerjeant of the line been placed at the head of every volunteer battalion; and had the volunteer corps been mingled with a few regular regiments, at reviews and in camps of exerciſe, that body of men would have been in every reſpect amply competent to defend their country.
Yorke's Polit. Reg.

* A. B. the three companies, C. the point from which the captain began his march; D. the point of arrival, E. F. the poſition the captain ought to have occupied.

Some time ago, a ſoldier belonging to one of the European Regiments, having been ſentenced by a Court Martial to be puniſhed at the Halberts, and on the Drummer being called upon to perform his part of the duty, he peremptorily refuſed, adding that he had been for a long time impoſed upon, for that on peruſing the articles of War, he found the ſoldier was to have CORPORAL puniſhment, and therefore let the Corporal do his duty.

A MEMBER of Parliament applied to the Poſt-Office, to know "why ſome of his franks "had been charged;"—The anſwer was "We "ſuſpected, Sir, they were not of your writing, "the hand is not the ſame;" "Why, no—not "preciſely the ſame; but the truth is, I happened to be a little *tipſy* when I wrote them." "Then Sir, will you be ſo good in future to "write *drunk*, when you make *free*."